

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.Business or news letter and telegraphic  
communications must be addressed New Yorkand packages should be properly  
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sponsible.

XXXVI.....No. 308

PUBLICATIONS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH  
OPERA HOUSE, No. 114 Broadway.THEATRE, No. 22 Broadway.—THE BALLET  
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OPERA HOUSE, No. 114 Broadway.The Great Geographical Discovery of the  
Age—The Polar Problem Practically  
Solved.

It is evident from the highly important circular of Dr. Petermann published yesterday that the long perplexed and perilous problem of a way to the North Pole has been practically solved. The lapse which the discoveries of Payer and Weyprecht have just shed upon Germany will eclipse the brilliant military fame recently won by her armies on the battle fields of France. It is true we have but heard by telegraphic report the outline of what these explorers have found in the icy, but not impenetrable, seas which roll their waters between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; but enough is already known to verify the discoveries of Kane and to bear out in all their length and breadth of meaning the deductions of American physicists, which, for more than three years, have been urged upon the scientific world, and which so strikingly pointed the Arctic explorer to the very spot where triumph has now been won. If our transatlantic brethren can now rejoice, they must be willing, as they doubtless are, to share the honor of success with those who taught them where to find it, and we can rejoice with those who have reaped the first fruits of the harvest which we have sown.

When the Royal Society of London began its career the poet Cowley, in his famous "Annus Mirabilis," sang its fame in anticipation, and predicted in glowing numbers a time when it should lead men to the very verge of the globe:—

Then we upon the globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
From thence our rolling neighbors we shall know,  
And on the lunar world securely try.

But in this case it is not the Royal Society of London that has led us to the extremity of the planet. The present expedition was not projected nor was it much favored by the English navigators who have so long boasted of the maritime supremacy of Britannia. While the most influential British seamen have been trying to persuade the world that there was no hope for Polar discovery in the region along which the American Gulf Stream projects itself into the Arctic Basin, the event of a successful exploration has answered and overturned their arguments.

While the HERALD was preparing the article of Thursday, suggesting the possibility of a commander taking a ship through the Arctic ice belt, as Ross and Weddell took their ships through the Antarctic ice belt, the mail was bringing us the tidings that our suggestion was already a fact accomplished.

It will be seen, by reference to Dr. Petermann's circular, that the entire success of the present movement is to be attributed to the warm current of the Gulf Stream, which, in this country, three years ago, Captain Silas Bent first suggested, and another American demonstrated, would furnish the true "thermometric gateway to the Pole." The highest temperature in the frozen seas and the most propitious circumstances for moving towards the Pole have now been proved to exist just where the "thermometric" theory said they should exist. We know that Leverrier indicated on his celestial map just where the telescope would find the planet Neptune; but the French astronomer was not more unerring in his work than our physicists have been.

Dr. Petermann interprets his intelligence in this light, and claims also the share to which he is so justly entitled, in basing all his late recommendations for Arctic exploration upon the hypothesis that the Gulf Stream is the potential agent in breaking up or loosening the ice cordon which girds the circumpolar area, and he indulges in some warmth of expression (pardonable, perhaps, under the circumstances) against Captain Koldewey, who prejudiced the public mind against his views.

Captain Sherrard Osborn, of the Royal Navy, a man of fine intellect and great geographical learning, has been always set against even an experiment in the regions where Payer and Weyprecht have found the extension of Kane's open sea, and to Osborn's stubborn prolonged opposition is perhaps due the fact that hitherto no fair trial has been made in those quarters.

Although the expedition of Captain Hall has not taken this route it is by no means to be supposed that he will not be able to accomplish the end of his expedition. Far from it. On the contrary, indeed, the physical inference to be drawn clearly is that Hall will find, perhaps in latitude a little higher, the very same open water, and that with his well known "push" and indomitable energy he will penetrate to the very sea whose billows and whose tides were first witnessed by the gallant Kane.

The result of these achievements in Arctic navigation will doubtless provoke widespread and honorable emulation among all the maritime Powers, who will vie with Germany in the prosecution of geographical research. Science may be congratulated now as having made another stepping stone into the heart of the Polar world, and she will doubtless seize upon it at an early day for pushing forward many important inquiries and investigations.

If Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht have been able to advance so far and so late in the season as September, in a small sailing vessel, there is renewed and redoubled reason for believing, as the HERALD pointed out some days ago, that "with an iron steamer armed with a circular ice saw at her prow, an experienced commander might, as Ross did, make his way entirely through the barrier of floating ice islands, and, having reached the Polar side of it, move on uninterruptedly to the Pole."

Such, in the Antarctic, was the brilliant experience of Ross; such was the repeated experience of Weddell, so that they discovered an open South Polar Sea, just as Kane and Payer and Weyprecht have since discovered an open North Polar Sea.

The evidence of open water at both extremities of the globe seems now to be demonstrated, and with this demonstration will follow the solution of many serious and vexed questions of meteorology and hydrography. The telegram embodied in Dr. Petermann's circular gives us the substance of the news; but we shall doubtless soon have from the explorers, who, on the 3d of October, were at Tromsø, on their return, fuller and more detailed accounts of all that they saw and did in those regions so long dreaded by the mariner. It is possible that they are returning to Germany for new equipments or a new vessel, to enable them in the early spring to

push onward and poleward, so as to attain the full measure of success which is evidently now within their grasp. The latitudes of the season when they discovered the Polynia—in latitude seventy-nine degrees north and longitude forty-three degrees east of Greenwich—may, of course, explain why they could not at once finish their labor. But we shall patiently wait to hear their own explanation. The fact that they discovered an open sea, stretching through eighteen degrees of longitude and through at least seventy miles of latitude, shows that it was not a mere pool or ice hole which they saw. This favorite mode of explaining away the importance of Kane's discovery is now unquestionably exploded. Whether the open sea they found actually leads all the way to the North Pole or not, one thing is certain—the Polynia itself is an established fact. Is there no American explorer willing to join next spring in the great research?

## The Last Move of the Political Reformers—A Singular Application to Judge Barnard.

The application made before Judge Barnard for a peremptory mandamus to compel Mayor Hall to turn out the Inspectors of Election appointed by him in conformity with the provisions of the law of 1870, and to substitute in their places the partisans of the several anti-Tammany factions, is one of the most singular of the many singular incidents of our municipal war. The people have grown so accustomed of late to the idea that we are living under a sort of moderated Vigilance Committee rule that they may not at first comprehend the full scope and meaning of this last novel and remarkable movement of the political reformers. Nevertheless it will need but a little reflection to convince them of the revolutionary character of the act the Court is urged to perform. "The law of 1870"—we use the language of Mayor Hall himself—"passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate and with only three negative votes in the Assembly, gave to the Mayor the power to appoint registrars, inspectors and canvassers to fill vacancies occurring among the number of those who had been heretofore elected, or, according to specific designation, appointed." The Mayor, in accordance with the authority and in compliance with the requirement of this law, has filled all such vacancies, and it is not pretended that any now exist. Republicans have been placed on the list of inspectors, but they happen to have been appointed on the recommendation of the ward organizations of the Republican County Committee, of which Horace Groves is chairman, and which up to the time of the last Syracuse Convention claimed to be the regular organization of the party in this county. The democratic inspectors have, no doubt, been selected from the Tammany side, and not from the Young Democracy, the O'Brien democracy, the Union democracy or any other outside faction or clique. It is very probable that many of these worthies, democratic and republican, are not overburdened with scrupulousness and political morality. Like a majority of ward politicians, they may be willing even to run the risk of the State Prison to secure a partisan advantage or to carry out the behests of their leaders. But they are legally and regularly elected or appointed inspectors of election, and when John Foley or the Committee of Seventy asks a Judge of the Supreme Court to turn them out of office and to order the Mayor to appoint the partisans of other organizations and combinations in their places, they seek to make the Judiciary not the instrument of enforcing obedience to the laws and of seeing that they are properly carried out by those entrusted with office, but the means of nullifying, setting aside and destroying the laws. It is just the same as if the Greeley republicans, who have indulged their partisan enmity by bringing accusations of incompetency and fraud against Collector Murphy, should file a long string of affidavits from Robert Murray and others and apply to a United States Court for a mandamus to compel President Grant to turn the Collector out of office and to appoint John Cochrane, Rufe Andrews or some other deserving patriot in his place.

It is about time that this semi-communism and lawless spirit should be brought to a close, and that the government of the city should be carried on by its legally chosen officers. Mayor Hall is our chief executive, and every effort to prove his unfaithfulness, and to establish against him charges which would entail the forfeit of his office, has signally failed. Newspaper abuse and the slang of stump oratory cannot convict him of crime or deprive him of the powers the votes of the electors have conferred upon him. He has been arraigned in a police court only to be told by magistrates and prosecutors that no ball was required of him to meet the lengthy and elaborate complaint. Two Grand Jurors, one drawn especially to insure his indictment, have refused to bring in a bill against him, and have thus acquitted him even upon the *ex-parte* statement of his accusers. He should now assert his authority with firmness and without fear, and should exhaust all the powers within his reach, both under the Charter and through the Courts, to rid his administration of those heads of departments who, in the course of their official careers, have been concerned in the plunder of the city treasury. So far as the election is concerned he should exercise every care and enforce every safeguard against fraud. The police force is at his disposal, and the recent disclosures show that it is to be held in readiness to preserve order at the polls and to see that the election laws are faithfully carried out. The people hold Mayor Hall responsible for a peaceable and honest election, and not John Foley, Judge Barnard or the Committee of Seventy. Should any illegal conduct be discovered on the part of an inspector or any other officer, the law, which is stringent and summary in such cases, should be strictly enforced, and the Mayor should be satisfied that the offender is not allowed to escape through any loophole or by means of any quibble. At the same time he should take care that no organized gangs or mischievous individuals are permitted to disturb the public peace or to incite riot and disorder for any purposes whatsoever. If any such attempt should be made, the treatment of the ruffians

should be short, sharp and decisive. The citizens can depend upon the police in such an emergency. They have already been tried and have not been found wanting. As to the new application for a mandamus, it must be regarded more in the light of a farce than as a serious matter. If any improper persons have been placed upon the list of inspectors the Mayor is responsible to the people for their appointment, and should they be found guilty of any illegal acts, he will one day be called upon to render an account to those who have entrusted to him the important office he now fills. The inspectors themselves will be closely watched, and it is not likely that any frauds upon the ballot will pass undiscovered at this time or be suffered to go unpunished. But we are living under law, and it is not the province of the Supreme Court to set that law aside. We have a chief executive officer at the head of the municipal government, and so long as he complies with the law his appointments are to be made by him, and not by Judge Barnard, John Foley, the Committee of Seventy, Jenny O'Brien, the Apollo Hallers, or any clique, faction or ward club from Mackerelville to Fifth avenue.

## The Breaking Up of the South Carolina Ku Klux Klan.

It appears from the Columbia Union that General Grant's military raid upon the South Carolina Ku Klux Klan has been a great success; that two hundred Ku Klux have voluntarily confessed their connection with the Klan, and, totally disgusted with it, have surrendered themselves to the authorities; that thirty came in on Monday afternoon and made confession in writing; that three hundred have fled to escape the hazards of arrest and punishment for their crimes; that two hundred and two are in the jail at Yorkville, under charge of Captain Ogden, United States Army, and that the preliminary examination of these prisoners will be made as soon as the confessions of the other members of the order referred to can be recorded. It having been shown that Marion county is exempt from the Ku Klux combinations recited in the President's Proclamation, he has promptly revoked the proclamation so far as it affected that county and given the required five days' notice to the Ku Klux in Union county, which it is plain to be seen was intended originally in place of Marion. Further, it is shown by our despatches this morning that a startling Ku Klux band has been uncovered in the mountain counties of North Carolina.

These are very interesting facts. They show that the Southern Ku Klux Klan, or the "Order of the Invisible Empire," is not a myth, but an extensive reality; that in the western counties of South Carolina it had enrolled among its members a very large proportion of the able-bodied men of the white population, and that in the section most notoriously disaffected by these invisible moss troopers General Grant's short military campaign among them has pretty thoroughly demoralized, broken up and dispersed the mysterious organization. Doubtless, too, the confessions made by the members of the nocturnal brotherhood will embrace their signs, passwords, disguises, constitution and by-laws, and an explanation of their nightly adventures and outrages upon obnoxious negroes, "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers," all of whom, with scarcely an exception, turn out to be republicans.

And here we have it broadly intimated from Washington that while it has been discovered that these Ku Klux Klans west and south of Virginia exist in all the Southern States, the grand object of the organization is nothing less than the control of the next Presidential election in the States concerned, from the Carolinas to Texas, by a system of terrorism which will constrain the negroes for their personal safety, to vote the democratic ticket or keep away from the polls. Hence, it is said, the extensive and numerous Ku Klux Klans in South Carolina. The population of that State is three hundred thousand whites against four hundred thousand blacks. The blacks *en masse* are republicans, and the whites are democrats, with few exceptions. Of course, under the fifteenth amendment, the blacks rule the State, and if half that we hear of their mongrel government and its outrageous corruptions is true it is not a whit better, but in many respects worse, than the Tammany "ring."

All other means of redress, then, against this mongrel negro government having failed, the whites of South Carolina have been trying against the blacks the terrorism of the Ku Klux Klan. The order in South Carolina, however, and in the other Southern States, as it appears, has the same common object in view of creating, among the blacks, such a general fear of the mysterious and terrible Ku Klux as to keep the superstitious negro from the polls, or to compel him to join the democracy in the Presidential election. It is to this Ku Klux terrorism, we are told, that the democrats are indebted for their overwhelming majorities in Georgia and Louisiana in the last Presidential election. How else, it is asked, would Seymour have secured forty-seven thousand majority in Louisiana in the election of 1868, when in the election immediately preceding it, and in the elections which have followed, the State has been decisively republican? We are inclined to the conclusion that, in their political aspects, these forthcoming Ku Klux confessions will be exceedingly interesting and important.

JUDGE BARNARD continued his good work of ventilating Ludlow Street Jail yesterday. He released a number of prisoners for debt, but in the course of his examination discovered one or two who deserved all the punishment they had received and more. One was an individual who through malice refused to pay one hundred and seventy dollars alimony due his divorced wife. Another had a judgment of thirty-four thousand dollars against him, and owned seventy-five thousand dollars and refused to settle. These Judge Barnard refused to discharge, and reserved his opinion in the cases of several others. The report of Warden Tracey shows that the jail is unusually healthy, and Judge Barnard said he considered it as cleanly and well kept as any jail in the State. But he was determined to go on with his ventilating process, and furthermore intended in cases where witnesses in criminal cases were held and the criminals let out on bail to forfeit such bail, so that the criminals themselves should be in default as well as the witnesses.

## Bagged Among the Islands of the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

A cable despatch which we print this morning informs us that the convention for the sale of the Dutch settlements in Sumatra and on the coasts of Guinea has been signed by the representatives of the Dutch and English governments. Any one who will glance at the map will see at once that Great Britain has special reasons for desiring the possession of these islands. The cable despatch does not say New Guinea, but we know that for some time past negotiations have been pending in regard to the cession of New Guinea to the British government; and we take it that it is New Guinea, not Guinea on the African coast, which is meant. To the British government the islands of Sumatra and New Guinea are in themselves considered of but little value; but the British empire in India, on the one hand, and the growing British empire in Australia, on the other, make it an imperative necessity that no great Power shall find a foothold in any of these numerous islands that stud the ocean from the northern coasts of Australia to the Malayan archipelago. It would be a serious affair if Germany or Russia or the United States got hold of any of these islands. So long as the Dutch were their only rivals in these equatorial regions England could afford to be indifferent; but now that Germany wants to buy colonial ground England is not unwilling to be prompt and active. In spite of all the changes of these eventful times old England is not yet prepared to give up the empire of the seas. Why should not the old flag float? After our own what flag so fully and so fairly represents liberty and civilization?

## The Esby Theory of Artificial Rain Tested in the Northwest.

The enormous combustion in the vast fires of the Northwest has reopened the discussion of a grave physical and economic problem. Many years ago Professor Esby advanced the hypothesis that, in dry and rainless seasons, the desponding farmer might produce artificial rain for his withering and blighted crops by kindling large fires and conflagrations. He urged that it was better for the community of suffering agriculturists to burn portions of their woodland than to see the supply of bread cut off and the whole soil scorched to death. When the distinguished meteorologist had published his views many admiring friends of this gentleman in the rural districts took the pains to collate and forward to him reliable data corroborative of his theory, and it is impossible to read a tithe of them without being convinced that, under certain favorable circumstances, such as a calm atmosphere and a high dew-point, rain is induced by the artificial combustion, even on a very limited scale. In numerous instances copious showers, restricted, however, to very small areas, fell over and around the region of fallow or wood burning, to the great relief of the soil.

If there ever was an opportunity for testing the Esby theory on a grand scale it has been afforded in the late wide-spreading forest fires of the Northwest and in the awful conflagration of Chicago. No such artificial burning was ever known, and it would seem that if the hypothesis in question were correct, as practically extended to large districts, as Mr. Esby proposed to extend it, the flames which since August have been ravaging the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan should have caused seas of rain, and should have proved self-extinguishing many weeks ago. Such, we know, has not been the case.

The theory proceeded upon the supposition that the artificial heat, by causing an ascending current of air and a centre of rarefaction, would induce the influx of air from all sides, which would also ascend, be cooled, and thus precipitate its moisture. It is highly questionable whether the facts as reported from the Northwest bear out the reasoning, and there is much reason for believing that Professor Esby's generalization was deduced from an insufficient number of details, and left out some essential counter-considerations.

The great movements of the atmosphere are produced by fluctuations in the aerial ocean, extending for hundreds and even thousands of miles, any one of which is an agency so grand and potential that when compared with it even the fires of the Northwest sink into insignificance. It is no uncommon thing, as daily attested by the Washington weather reports, to see a barometric hollow or depression in the Gulf of Mexico exert its drawing influence from New Orleans to the Upper Mississippi Valley in a few hours, or to see on Lake Michigan induce a veering of the winds on the Atlantic coast and causing them to blow towards the Lakes. A phenomenon of such magnitude has not once been approached in the late forest conflagration. Meteorologists have shown that, in a rain which should give a fall of one inch for a State as large as South Carolina or as large as Ireland, the volume of latent heat set free in the clouds would exceed that evolved by the combustion of three hundred and fifty million tons of the best coal—more than four times the entire yield of all the mines of Great Britain. In this country it is a frequent occurrence that for tiers of States, and even for the whole area of country east of the Mississippi, a single storm will bring more than an inch of rainfall and often double that amount. This rainfall, too, will be simultaneous over a dozen States, each larger than South Carolina, thus evolving an aggregate of latent heat which beggars description and defies all calculation, and in comparison with which the heat generated at any one time in the Northwest will clearly appear to be little more than an ordinary bonfire.

The latent heat evolved in the storm centre, it is moreover to be considered, becomes sensible heat, and is an agency counter to that of the artificial heat, and the latter cannot for a moment dispute the controlling supremacy with the former. The ordinary storm centre, into which, as into a vortex, the atmospheric ocean for thousands of miles around, is mechanically drawn, would probably refuse to be diverted a single mile from its path by the feeble call from a blazing forest of many hundred square miles. So far from it, as meteorologists have demonstrated, the storm centre, on the contrary, is attracted towards regions of very moist atmosphere, where the supply of vapor for its powerful machinery is abundant, and a region of great drought and dryness like that of the burned Northwestern district would rather repel than invite the rain-bringing

tem. As we have before suggested, it is possible that in the intense drought of the interior parts of the country well-meaning but injudicious experimenters have fired the forests in hopes of inducing rain. It may be true that rain has fallen; but it has not followed in causal connection with the unfortunate and dread combustion, unless it may have been in small quantities and over isolated and narrow belts of land. The fabled Prometheus successfully attempted to steal fire from heaven, but it was a dearly bought success. The farmer who attempts to force rain from the skies is likely to fare as badly as the famous mythological hero, and, if he escapes the vulture, to be the prey of famine. Strange to say (if the Esby theory holds) that the Signal Service reports show that from the 20th of September to October 6th, when the forests were all ablaze and the supposed cause was at its maximum, not a single drop of rain fell at St. Paul, Minn., and less than one-fifth of an inch at Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior.

The numerous accounts, classic and modern, in our possession, giving the particulars of the eruptions of Vesuvius, with the single exception of that of December, 1831, make no mention of the formation of extensive clouds nor of heavy rainfall. And, it is a notorious physical fact that, all along the western coasts of South America—lined as they are by enormous volcanic furnaces as Cotapaxi, Chimborazo and Aconcagua, whose flames, shooting three thousand feet above their craters, have often proved as the lighthouse of the mariner far out in the Pacific—perennial drought and Egyptian rainlessness blight and curse the land.

Certainly, it would seem, no experiment can be more dangerous or foolhardy at this season than that of producing artificial rain by fires. It was a great mistake ever to have propagated the theory, and active measures should everywhere be taken to frown it down and to prevent its being tested.

## The Proposed Tunnel Under the British Channel.

The accomplishments of science in the present age will mark praiseworthy epochs in its history. Mountains have been pierced, continents spanned, and the waters of different seas have been mingled together. In the interest of commerce and for the benefit of man have these great achievements been brought to a successful consummation. The iron horse has scarcely commenced his travels beneath the snow-capped tops of the Alps ere the question of tunnelling that "silver streak of sea" which separates England from France is again brought into public notice. The feasibility of this work is vouched for by the most accomplished engineers of the countries at either side of the channel. The miserable accommodations of the boats which cross the Dover Straits are perplexing sources of annoyance to the thousands who every year visit the Continent from England for either pleasure or business. This in itself is a grievance which, no doubt, could be remedied, but the manifold advantages to both countries which would spring from the successful accomplishment of the undertaking to which we refer are manifest to every thinking person. It would prove a bond of friendship between England and France long and lasting.

It is now many years since the project was first broached. Then as now it was favorably regarded by scientific men. The foremost among them believed in its practicability and advocated its undertaking. Since the subject was first introduced the waters of the Red Sea have been let into the Mediterranean, Italy and France have been brought closer together by the iron bonds which lie beneath Mont Cenis, and our own Continent has been spanned by a chain which unites in a measure the Atlantic to the Pacific. These experiences of the past will help largely to solve the difficulties of the future. The present day knows "no such word as fail." It is more than probable that, had not the late war robbed France of a portion of her greatness and laid a heavy hand upon her resources, even now the work under the sea would be in progress. If eight miles of hard and flinty rock could not resist the labor of man it is scarcely possible that twenty-one miles of chalky soil will cause him to fear the result of a no less important undertaking. Louis Napoleon, in the days of his power, and the late Lord Palmerston, were strongly impressed with the importance of the work. The sentiments of the people of both England and France, even from the little that was really understood of the matter, were in hearty accord with the views of the great Premier and the no less thoughtful Emperor.

In June, 1868, an international committee, composed of eminent English and French engineers, submitted a most sagacious report on the proposed undertaking. The committee contained the names of John Hawkshaw, William Low, James Brunel, Michel Chevalier, Paulin Talabot, and Thomé de Gamond. It was their expressed belief that with a certain amount of risk the work could be accomplished. The risk was limited to one contingency—"the possibility of sea water finding its way by some unforeseen fissure into the workings in quantity too great to be overcome." The estimated cost of the work was ten millions, and the time to be occupied in its construction was calculated at ten years. The great success of the Mont Cenis tunnel, however, and its accomplishment within the time specified, at a cost considerably less than the estimated price set on its construction, may have the effect of causing a reduction in the present estimates on the Straits of Dover undertaking. In place of ten years' time the work might be done in half or even less, and the expense of the tunnel might also be largely reduced. Even placing it at the estimate given in time and money, there is every reason to expect that the undertaking will be attempted, and to the many great achievements of the age will be added a tunnel beneath the "silver streak of sea," which separates England from the Continent of Europe.

## LOW WATER IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1871.  
The water is very low in the Hudson this afternoon. Yesterday and to-day several vessels ran aground on the flats, but will get off at high water.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4, 1871.  
Mr. Ortizco, the colored Secretary of State at South Carolina, has resigned to accept a professorship in Howard University, at Washington. There were four deaths from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours.

THEATRE, No. 22 Broadway.—THE BALLET  
OPERA HOUSE, No. 114 Broadway.

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